

WILSON WORKS ON REPLY TO KAISER SWIFT REJOINDER TO BE DISPATCHED

WHOLE NATION JOINS WILSON IN HIS TRIBUTE TO HERO DEAD

Memorial Day Rounds Out Fifty Years of Peace Within United States and Brings Home Strange Contrast.

Ceremonies in Cemeteries Where Soldiers Are Buried More Elaborate Than Usual. Veterans' Ranks Thin.

A nation at peace, while fresh-made graves dot the great new battlefields of Europe, observed today another Memorial Day in honor of its dead who fell in lesser wars.

Especially significant attached to this Memorial Day. It rounded out fifty years of peace within the Union and it brought home to President Wilson and humbler citizen the contrast between the two pictures—Europe and America.

Though pressed by the cares of state and the perplexities of the international situation, President Wilson and two members of his Cabinet went to Arlington Cemetery to say a word of praise at the resting place of the heroes of the sixties and the Spanish-American war.

Governor Frank B. Willis of Ohio, a state wherein many of the Union veterans are passing their declining years, also was heard at Arlington, and in every cemetery in the city where the graves of the honored dead were found appreciative hands were there to pay tribute with flowers.

The ceremonies in several of the cemeteries were more elaborate than usual, because time forces a realization that the actors in the great war drama of a half century ago are fast receiving their last curtain calls, and soon there will be Memorial Days observed only by the younger generation.

At 10 o'clock today the day's observance (Continued on Third Page.)

TUMULTY DENIES ANY CABINET SPLIT

Absolute denial was made this morning by Secretary to the President Joseph P. Tumulty of reports to the effect that there was a split in the Cabinet regarding the ultimate length to which this Government should go in enforcing its demands on Germany.

"The stories," said Mr. Tumulty, "are nonsense and tommyrot." According to the reports the Cabinet is divided into two factions, the one representing a desire for peace at any price and headed by Secretary of State Bryan, and the other urging vigorous action, headed by Secretaries Lane and Garrison.

It was stated that the President is inclined toward the more belligerent faction.

BASEBALL.

Full running story of morning game on page 10.

U. S. REVEALS MEXICO FACTS TO RED CROSS

President Hopes to Convince American Public Drastic Policy Must Be Pursued.

STATE OF ANARCHY BARED

Both Villa and Carranza Alarmed by Wilson, Ready to Square Themselves.

Preparing the way for the statement which the President is expected to issue tomorrow to acquaint the American people with the need for a more vigorous Mexican policy, the State Department is furnishing the American Red Cross with hitherto unpublished details concerning the conditions of anarchy in Mexico.

In view of the general belief that the President's pronouncement of a new policy will be based on the broad plane of humanitarian motives, the information being published through the Red Cross is expected to convince the American people that the warring factions in Mexico should be called sharply to account by this Government.

Indictment Against Leaders. There is not the slightest doubt in official circles that the President's statement will be the strongest indictment ever prepared by him against the leaders in Mexico who have ravaged the country for the sake of personal ambition. It seems certain that the President will demand, and will be prepared to require, even at the cost of ultimate intervention, that the Mexican leaders give the Red Cross ungrudging aid in its relief work, and themselves proceed at once to a restoration of peace and order.

Already there is evidence that both Villa and Carranza, alarmed by the sudden activity of the Administration here, are endeavoring to square themselves. Villa, it is stated, is ready to make terms of almost any basis of compromise, realizing that in the past few weeks his prestige in Mexico has been weakened by a series of disastrous battles.

Carranza, on the other hand, is not only issuing statements denying there is any famine and suffering in the territory controlled by him, but is said to be sending to Washington Herberto Barron, a personal friend of President Wilson, to plead for recognition of the Carranza faction.

Desperate From Hunger.

Persons arriving at Vera Cruz from Mexico City reported Consul John R. Silliman at the former place, confirmed the statements that conditions in Mexico City have reached a deplorable stage, and that the populace is desperate from hunger.

Mr. Silliman also reported the Carranza government had received word from General Obregon that no serious fighting had occurred since the repulse of General Angeles, Villa's right-hand aide, on May 22. The Carranza government has been advised that efforts are being made to cut Villa's line of communication north of Aguas Calientes, and the occupation of Victoria by Carranza troops has been confirmed. Guiterrez, provisional president for a time under the influence of Villa, has withdrawn all claims to the presidency in favor of Carranza.

From Nogales the State Department received a report of the evacuation of Macozari by the Carranzistas, who have moved to Agua Prieta. Macozari was occupied May 29 by Maytorena with 1,200 Villistas.

THIEVES MAKE RAID ON DENTISTS' GOLD

Five dentists reached their offices on G street northwest today to learn that burglars had gotten away with gold and platinum. In each case the door had been forced with a jimmy.

Dr. Guy W. Angelo, whose office is at 911 G street, was the heaviest loser, about \$150 worth of material being missing. The offices of Dr. Charles M. Hasselbach and Dr. W. J. Davis, in the Kenos building, Eleventh and G streets, were entered, and the other two men to suffer were Dr. George G. Patton, and Dr. Richard B. Leonard, whose offices are at 817 G street. Gold crowns, gold fillings, sheet gold and solder were taken, but the total amount procured is believed to have been less than \$200. On account of it being a holiday, most of the losses were not discovered until late.

Official Text of German Note

Government's Text of Berlin's Answer to United States Protest Against Unlawful Use of Submarines Decoded by State Department and Made Public at Noon Today.

The official text of the German reply issued at noon today, differs in verbiage from the unofficial texts wired from Berlin, but the sense is not essentially changed.

The official version is more diplomatic and suave in tone, but stronger in respect to the assertion that the Lusitania was armed with guns. The official version asserts this as "undoubtedly" true. The unofficial versions do not contain this word.

The note was received at the State Department at 1 o'clock last night. It was decoded this morning and at 10 o'clock copies were given Chief Clerk Davis. He sent copies to the President and to Secretary Bryan.

The official text of the reply, which is signed by Foreign Minister Jagow, is as follows:

Secretary of State,
Washington,
2326, May 29, 7 p. m.

The following is the text of the reply of the German government to the Lusitania note, which I am informed will be published here Monday:

BERLIN, May 28, 1915.

The undersigned has the honor to make the following reply to the note of His Excellency Mr. James W. Gerard, ambassador of the United States of America, dated the fifteenth instant, on the subject of the impairment of many American interests by the German submarine war.

The imperial government has subjected the statements of the Government of the United States to a careful examination and has the lively wish on its part also to contribute in a convincing and friendly manner to clear up any misunderstandings which may have entered into the relations of the two governments through the events mentioned by the American Government.

With regard firstly to the cases of the American steamers Cushing and Guilflight, the American embassy has already been informed that it is far from the German government to have any intention of ordering attacks by submarines or flyers on neutral vessels in the zone which have not been guilty of any hostile act, on the contrary the most explicit instructions have been repeatedly given the German armed forces to avoid attacking such vessels. If neutral vessels have come to grief through the German submarine war during the past few months, by mistake, it is a question of isolated and exceptional cases, which are traceable to the misuse of flags by the British government in connection with carelessness or suspicious actions on the part of (the?) captains of the vessels. In all cases where a neutral vessel through no fault of its own has come to grief through the German submarine or flyers according to the facts as ascertained by the German government, this government has expressed its regret at the unfortunate occurrence and promised indemnification where the facts justified it.

Gulflight and Cushing Cases

The German government will treat the cases of the American steamers Cushing and Guilflight according to the same principles; an investigation of these cases is in progress, its results will be communicated to the embassy shortly, the investigation might, if thought desirable, be supplemented by an International Commission of Inquiry pursuant to title three of The Hague Convention of October 18, 1907, for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

In the case of the sinking of the English steamer Falaba, the commander of the German submarine had the intention of allowing passengers and crew ample opportunity to save themselves.

It was not until the captain disregarded the order to lay to, and took to flight, sending up rocket signals for help, that the German commander ordered the crew and passengers by signals and megaphone to leave the ship within ten minutes; as a matter of fact he allowed them twenty-three minutes and did not fire the torpedo until suspicious steamers were hurrying to the aid of the Falaba.



GOTTLIEB VON JAGOW,
Imperial German Foreign Minister.

With regard to the loss of life when the British passenger steamer Lusitania was sunk, the German government has already expressed its deep regret to the neutral governments concerned that nationals of those countries lost their lives on that occasion. The imperial government must state for the rest the impression that certain important facts most directly connected with the sinking of the Lusitania may have escaped the attention of the Government of the United States. It therefore considers it necessary in the interest of the clear and full understanding aimed at by either government primarily to convince itself that the reports of the facts which are before the two governments are complete and in agreement.

The Government of the United States proceeds on the assumption that the Lusitania is to be considered as an ordinary unarmed merchant vessel. The imperial government begs in this connection to point out that the Lusitania was one of the largest and fastest English commerce steamers constructed with government funds as auxiliary cruisers and is expressly included in the navy list published by British admiralty. It is moreover known to the imperial government from reliable information furnished by its officials and neutral passengers that for some time practically all the more valuable English merchant vessels have been provided with guns, ammunition, and other weapons and reinforced with a crew especially practiced in manning guns. According to reports at hand here, the Lusitania when she left New York undoubtedly had guns on board which were mounted under decks and masked.

Use of Neutral Flags

The imperial government furthermore has the honor to direct the particular attention of the American Government to the fact that the British admiralty, by a secret instruction of February, of this year, advised the British merchant marine not only to seek protection behind neutral flags and markings, but even when so disguised to attack German submarines by ramming them. High rewards have been offered by the British government as a special incentive for the destruction of the submarines by merchant vessels and such rewards have already been paid out.

In view of these facts, which are satisfactorily known to it, the imperial government is unable to consider English merchant vessels any longer as "undefended territory" in the zone of maritime war designated by the admiralty staff of the imperial German navy; the German commanders are consequently no longer in a position to observe the rules of capture otherwise usual and with which they invariably complied before this.

Lastly, the imperial government must specially point out that on her last trip the Lusitania, as on earlier occasions, had Canadian troops and munitions on board, including no less than fifty-four

(Continued on Second Page.)

GERMANY'S EVASIVE ANSWER TO U. S. NOTE STRAINS RELATIONS

President Expected to Make Reply Within 48 Hours—Withdrawal of Gerard and Request for Recall of Bernstorff May Be Necessary to Convince Berlin of America's Earnestness.

Following the receipt here today and decoding of the German note answering President Wilson's Lusitania protest, official Washington took a most serious view of the situation affecting the two countries.

It was the opinion apparently of all officials who had the opportunity of studying the reply that Germany did not answer the points raised by the President; that the Berlin note evaded the main issues in the American note by raising new issues.

Washington officials were much concerned over the country's future course, and there were many who predicted that, following a sharp rejoinder from the President to Berlin, the Administration might find it necessary within a few days to break off all diplomatic intercourse with Berlin by recalling Ambassador James W. Gerard from the Kaiser's court, and asking the recall of Ambassador von Bernstorff from Washington.

Such action might become necessary to impress upon Berlin the fact that this country is serious. Such action would not necessarily mean war. But it would be so close to war as to leave no room for doubt in the minds of the Berlin officials that the United States feels it can no longer continue on terms of friendship with a nation which apparently justifies the killing without warning of scores of innocent women and children.

FORMULATING HIS REPLY.

President Wilson already has begun to formulate his rejoinder to the German reply. It will be dispatched to Germany within the next forty-eight hours, after being read to the Cabinet at tomorrow's meeting. There seems no doubt in official circles that it will sharply remind the German foreign office that what the United States demanded in its original note was explicit and not subject to such parleying as the German reply would suggest; that the United States, as the least it could demand by way of satisfaction for the unprecedented violation of neutral rights, insisted that Germany should without loss of time disavow the sinking of the Lusitania, and give surety against a repetition of the offense.

By many of those who have examined the German reply, it is felt that the one dominant feature of it is its curt dismissal of the Lusitania outrage as a regrettable but, perhaps, justifiable incident.

On nearly all hands it was held up as an example of Berlin's failure at all times to recognize the "point of view" of nations with whom she deals diplomatically, a failure responsible, it has been alleged, for England's entry into the war at the outset.

For those who fear a split in the Wilson Cabinet when it comes to a show-down of what the United States purports to do about it, it may be said that one man, President Wilson, is going to handle this rejoinder, just as he handled the original note. He will be swayed neither by the extreme pacifists, headed by Bryan, nor by the extreme advocates of drastic action, headed, according to report, by Secretary of the Interior Lane, but by what he believes the American people expect of him.

SHORT AND TO THE POINT.

Adopting the same course followed by him when the call for action first came with the news of the sinking of the Lusitania, the President this morning went for a long automobile ride into the country. When it is recalled that his stirring note to Germany was composed while he rode through the quiet hills of Virginia, it is safe to assume that